The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Explosion of an Arsenal, Destroying Many Valuable Relics and Specimens.

Grant Still Supporting Baez with the United States Fleet.

Boutwell to Send His Clerks North Carolina to Vote.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A letter received here from the Bay of Samana makes some remarkable revelations, and shows quite clearly by extracts from naval orders that the project for the annexation of the Bay of Samana has not been abandoned. The elites recent orders of the naval commanders there, directing them in disposing of their force to conform as far as practicable to the wishes of President Baez. The United States ships Nataliet and Swatara were then at Samana, and others were in the vicinity.

THE CROPS.

The forthcoming monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau will show a falling off of ten per cent. in the tobacco crop. The wool crop will fall five per cent. below an average. The apple crop shows a falling off of twenty-five per cent. The peach crop will run ten per cent. above an average. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, fifteen per cent. above. The hay and clover crops show a falling off of twenty-five to thirty per cent.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The employes of the Treasury Department from the State of North Carolina have all received the usual voting leave of absence, and are departing for that State every day for the purpose of participating in the election for township officers, which comes off on August 3d. These elections assume an additional importance because the call for a State convention is to be voted on.

THE VACANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There are already half a dozen applicants for the vacant Commissionership of Indian Affairs. The name of T. J. Turny, of Ohio, is most actively pressed for the position just now. He is at present an inspector of the bureau.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gov. Cooke and family leave here this evening to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jay Cooke, who died last night near Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The exchange of five-twenties for bonds of the new funded loan has very nearly ceased.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The name of Col. Wm. A. Phillips, of Kansas, has been mentioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with such attendent facts as would seem to indicate that he will be speedily appointed. He has been recommended by the Board of Civil Commissioners, and his familiarity with Indian questions strengthens the belief among his friends that the appointment will be tendered him. The President has been recently informing himself in regard to Col. Phillips' record and fitness.

REDUCTION IN NAVAL EXPENSES.

The amount appropriated by Congress for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30 was nineteen millions. At the close of the year two million eight hundred thousand of the above sum remained in the Treasury unexpended, thus showing the actual cost of the navy for the years 1870 and 1871 to have been about $16,200,000. This exhibits a great reduction in expenditures of late, it being over $20,000,000 less than the appropriations for the year.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF AN ARSENAL.

At three o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the small building known as Washington Arsenal, which is used in the preparation of rockets, lights, and shells for the signal corps. The explosion was heard in Georgetown and in the northern part of the city, and it was almost immediately followed by an alarm of fire, for it caused a terrific conflagration. The flames communicated with a frame building near by, and were carried from thence to what is known as quadrangle No. 2, and in which were stored all kinds of cavalry and artillery equipments, which are a total loss. In this building, too, was a model room or museum room, in which were stored all kinds of models, &c., foreign arms and equipments, and it is a serious loss to the government, not so much from the intrinsic value of the articles destroyed. There was not much powder kept stored in the magazine where the explosion occurred, as the arsenal makes no pyrotechnics or explosive articles, except for the signal corps upon special orders. The sergeant in charge of the magazine last night, and when he left work all things seemed to be in good order, and it is supposed the explosion was the result of spontaneous combustion. The fire was also communicated to another adjacent building, in which were stored saddles and other equipments. A quantity of iron in this building can be made available in the future. The buildings to which the flames communicated are totally destroyed, and several small houses near the large buildings were injured by the flames.

LATER—RELICS AND SPECIMENS DESTROYED.

There were four barrels of powder in the magazine which exploded this morning. Trees near by were stripped of bark, their branches broken and their life generally destroyed. Fuses, cartridges, &c., in profusion are scattered over the ground. One of the guards, living about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion, states that the concussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed out of the window, in the rear of his dwelling. In the upper portion of storehouse No. 2 was located a very valuable museum, in which were stored relics of military art of modern and ancient times, including ancient weapons of warfare, armor of the middle ages, shot and shell and colors from our Revolutionary war, and specimens of arms and uniforms of almost every nation past and present, forming a collection which can never be replaced. Of the curiosities stored here but few can be found. There were, also, models of guns, shot, shell, and, in fact, nearly all the projectiles used in war in our own times. There were in the storehouses large quantities of fuses, &c., manufactured at Richmond for the Confederate States. The ground is covered with them, together with fuses, cartridges, &c., of United States manufacture. The loss will not fall far below half a million.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIANS.

A letter from Fort Sill on the 8th says the Kiowa Indians have succeeded in their endeavor the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites, but thus far have failed. They are at present among the Antelope hills, on Canadian river.

ST. LOUIS.

The Mercantile Agency Case.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The case of Mellier vs. Brodstreet's Commercial Agency continues. Mellier in reduced further evidence as to his solvency and pecuniary business, and finally rested himself as to the condition of his affairs. He also stated that the report published in the July number of Brodstreet's reports had injured his standing and damaged his credit. J. H. Eames testified that he had been sent by Mr. Shephard, proprietor of the agency, and told by him that he, Eames, could have a very good rating if he would pay for hunting the evidence of his credit. This would cost from $25 to $500. Eames refused the offer. Chas. Shephard, manager, was then placed on the stand. He flatly contradicted the statements of Eames, and said Eames offered him money for a favorable rating. That he, Witness, told him he ought to be kicked out of the office for making such an offer. He never received presents, and money considerations had no influence with him. King, whose testimony was reported yesterday, had been discharged for making incorrect reports and falsifying the Index and for general disobedience of orders. King had threatened to injure the firm all he could, and had assaulted witness with fisty knockdown. The ruling of Mellier was based upon information received from men regarded as well versed in trade and business, and who stated that Mellier's assets and liabilities were so nearly square as to justify witness in ruling him to be trusted with caution. The case excites a good deal of interest here, involving, as it does, the system upon which the business of commercial agencies is conducted. Much information upon the subject has been given, which is interesting to all merchants.

STEAMER OLIVE BRANCH SUNK.

The steamer Olive Branch, hence to New Orleans, sunk at 5 o'clock this morning, ten miles below Grand Tower, between here and Cairo. She lies straight, but in deep water. It is feared she cannot be raised. Insurance valuation $37,500; insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg offices.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—This afternoon the weather reports west of Omaha are not received, owing to a storm, which is probably that of a very great extent. The barometer has been rising in that region. The pressure is now falling in Iowa and Minnesota, after rising rapidly on Friday night. The area of highest pressure is now on the southern border of Lake Michigan. An area of low pressure apparently exists south and east of Georgia, and northerly winds of considerable force prevail east of Louisiana. An area of cloud and rain has passed from the middle Atlantic coast northeastward, and is now east of New Hampshire. Clear and cool pleasant weather has prevailed during the day from New England to Minnesota, and southward to the Gulf States. Easterly winds are now reported from Lake Superior to the Ohio river.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that stormy weather will extend on Sunday from Missouri to Wisconsin, with fresh easterly winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Threatening weather with rain is also probable for the Gulf coasts. Partially cloudy and clear weather north and east of North Carolina.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day decided to call a State convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers, at Worcester, on the 24th of September.

NEW YORK.

A Western Mayor Seen-siding.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is here, *en route* for Long Branch.

GOV. RANDOLPH TELLS HOW HE DID IT.

Governor Randolph of New Jersey, in an interview, said: At noon, on the 11th, he first read Kelso's order. He thought the effect of that order would be to throw the riotous element into New Jersey, and he immediately commenced writing his proclamation, which was finished at 1 P. M. He further stated: As fast as one sheet of the proclamation was written, it was copied by my Assistant Secretary, so that, when I had finished, two copies were within a few moments of simultaneous completion, and sent to the Secretary, with one copy to the Western Union Telegraph Office, to transmit the proclamation to the papers in Newark and Jersey City, and took my own copy to the Atlantic Telegraph Office to send it to the New York papers. My copy being written in an abbreviated form, no one but myself or secretary could read it handily, so I had to dictate it to the telegraph operator. There was a storm on Tuesday, which delayed the sending of the proclamation over the wires till half-past two o'clock, and I took constructive possession of both offices in Trenton, and claimed that no message should be transmitted till the proclamation had been sent, and the operator good-naturedly yielded to my wishes. The proclamation got over the wires at half-past three, and immediately afterward military orders were sent to General Runyan, to the Quartermaster-General, to the Adjutant-General, and to the staff-officers, so that by half-past three all necessary military orders had been given. Upon reaching Jersey City, Wednesday morning, I was met by Mayor O'Neill, who, though an Irishman and a Catholic, promptly seconded my action.

BRITISH MINISTER OFF FOR EUROPE.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, sails for Europe to-day.

SAILING-SEARCH OF THE POLARIS.

Capt. Richard Tyson will probably supersede Capt. Buddington as sailing-master of the Arctic steamer Polaris. Buddington is dissatisfied with the expedition, and will be relieved at Disco.

TAKING CARE OF THE HORSES.

Henry Bergh visited the stables of the city railroad lines yesterday, and expressed the opinion that the horses are overworked, underfed, and in many cases badly stabled.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS OF THE RIOT.

Coroner Young will, next Monday, begin the investigation of the circumstances under which the victims of the riot met their death.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

The Morris and Essex railroad sustained a loss of $40,000 by the collision of a coal and freight train, near Morristown, New Jersey, last night.

THE MURDERED MR. NATHAN.

The synagogue of Mount Sinai Hospital, the institution with which Mr. Nathan was identified, and to which he devoted all his energies in the capacity of president, to-day honors his memory by special services.

THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT.

of the Baltic Lloyd Line, left this port to-day direct to Stettin, carrying the U. S. mail. The Humboldt is one of this new line, and is the second of the new line steamers between New York and Stettin direct.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 22—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak; opening at 112, declining to and closing at 111¾. Loans were made at 5 @ cent.

The gold clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $34,000,000.

The exports of coin to-day were about $600,000, and for the week $1,479,856.

The causes of the gold market was caused by the heaviness of foreign exchange.

The Government bond market moved in sympathy with gold, and prices are a fraction lower, with small business.

The Stock market has been excited all day. The bears have attacked almost every stock on the list, but they are principally except Hannibal and St. Joseph, which was very weak and much lower. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi, New York Central and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The opposition lines to Ohio and Mississippi have been the most active, as the bears sold them largely. Strong parties were buying to-day. The Express says that the immediate cause of the attack on the stocks of Hannibal and St. Joseph stock may be traced to the report current on the street, that the company will have to pay the State of Missouri this year $1,500,000 on the bonds issued in aid of the road. The report was given out at the meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore road at Cleveland. The result of their action, it is believed, will determine the future course of the market.

The bank statement shows an increase in the reserve of about $700,000. The following are the changes:

BANK STATEMENT.	
Loans, decrease	$1,275,500
Specie, decrease	1,618,200
Legal Tenders, decrease	1,844,700
Deposits, decrease	1,797,221
Circulation, decrease	9,775

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

State securities are dull, except Tennessees and Missouris. They have been active but not very strong.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	115½
Coupons of 1862	114½
Coupons of 1864	113½
Coupons of 1865	113¾
Coupons of 1865, new	112¾
Coupons of 1867	112¾
Coupons of 1868	113¾
Funded	107½
Currency 6's	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	85½
Old Tennessee	71
New Tennessee	71¾
New Virginia	72¾

STOCKS.

Canton	77½
Western U. Tel'gh	36¾
Quicksilver	11
Do. preferred	38
Do. preferred	80
Adams Express	80
Wells & Fargo	92
American Express	53½
U. S. Express	54
Pacific Mail	43½
N. Y. Central, con.	95¾
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	90¼
Erie	29
Erie preferred	56
Harlem	127
Do. preferred	131
Reading	101¾
Michigan Central	120½
Pittsburgh	95½
Northwestern	66¾
Do. preferred	85¾
Rock Island	100¼
New Jersey Cent'l	97½
Do. preferred	97½
Illinois Central	137½
Do. preferred	79
Toledo & Wabash	57¾
Do. preferred	92½
Ft. Wayne	97¾
Terre Haute	24
Do. preferred	56
Chicago & Alton	120
Do. preferred	124
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Burlington	132
C. C. & I. C.	96
Lake Shore	107¼
C. & I. C.	82¾
Ill. Cent.	132¼
Union Pacific	36½
Union Pacific, land	36¾
Union Pac. bonds	87

CINCINNATI.

The O. and M. Railroad to Cross the Bridge.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—It is reported to-day, and believed in railroad circles, that the troubles between Kentucky and Cincinnati and the Ohio and Mississippi railway, with reference to the joint use of the Louisville bridge, have been settled in such away as to secure to the latter road the desired privileges, which of late have seemed jeopardized.

MURDERED MAN FOUND.

The body of an unknown man with a bullet-hole in his head was found on Wednesday, in Licking river, five miles from the mouth. It is supposed he was murdered.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator Morton, stopping a few hours in the city, accepted an invitation to go on Change to-day, and prefaced against making a speech, but by request he consented. A committee was sented to be conducted to the stand and spoke a few moments, expressing the opinion that never in the history of the country had we such favorable prospects as now. The late treaty with England he believed the greatest triumph ever paid to the science and power of our nation. This treaty gave us assurance of peace for many years to come, and inaugurated a new system of international law. The settlement of differences without war. He encouraged the merchants by presenting a bright and hopeful business future. Then he had never in the course of his life seen more confidence than was now felt. He was heartily applauded when he concluded.

THE GERMANS ON THE SUNDAY LAWS.

The meetings held by the various German societies for several weeks past, with reference to the repeal of the Sunday laws, culminated to-night by the adoption of resolutions declaring that the question whether citizens shall observe a day of rest, or what day, and whether they shall perform labor on any one day, was not a public question to be regulated by law, but one strictly private, to be left to one's own conscience or views of propriety, interest or desire; that the law cannot be uniformly and impartially enforced, and to discriminate was a violation of republican equality; that a law requiring men to refrain from labor, or making it a penalty to labor on one day in seven when the same did not interfere with the public peace or the rights and liberties of anybody, must be an unconstitutional law, as individual rights incompatible with the spirit of the State constitution and the American idea of personal liberty. For these reasons they ask the Common Council to repeal the ordinances known as Sunday laws, and declare that they will use their influence to secure the repeal of the Sunday and temperance laws of the State, by attempting to set up as candidates for the Legislature only such as coincide with them in opinion. A committee was appointed to each ward to agitate for the repeal of the city ordinance, and to circulate petitions to that effect.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Bernard Krajewski, an employe of the Hall Safe and Lock Company, fell through a hatchway this evening and was killed.

THE HEPTOSOPHS.

The Grand Conclave of Heptosophs adjourned.

BASE BALL.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, to-day, on the Union Grounds. Score—18 to 10. About fifteen hundred persons were present.

FIRES.

Commission House Burned.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—A fire originated in the cellar of Gunnar & Co.'s commission house, First street, this morning, which finally spread to the remainder of the building, damaging the stock to the amount of about $4,000. The principal loss was in the cellar, where three hundred barrels of oil, worth $10,000, were stored. The building is covered in the Equitable. The oil is amply insured. The total loss is about $15,000.

SASH FACTORY BURNED.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Ernest Herse's sash, door and blind factory was burned this evening. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

HOTEL DESTROYED.

OMAHA, July 22.—A fire at Fremont, Neb., broke out in the rear end of the Fremont House, at 9 o'clock this evening, destroying the building. The furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $14,000.

CHICAGO.

Capturing the Texas Cattle Trade.

CHICAGO, July 22.—An enterprise is set on foot in this city of an extensive character by capitalists with reference to securing the immense cattle trade of Texas. It is the intention of the movers in this enterprise that Chicago shall remain, as it has been for many years, the great cattle market of the Northwest.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

As Peter Boyd and daughter, of State Line, Indiana, were returning home from Danville, Illinois, on Saturday last, in a wagon, while passing under the Terre Haute and Western railway bridge, the horses became frightened, and Miss Boyd, while endeavoring to check them, was thrown from the wagon, and, becoming entangled in the harness, was dragged some distance. When taken up she was dead.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Two new national banks have been organized in this city, and will soon go into operation. They names are the National Bank of Illinois and Cook County National Bank. This will make ten national banks in Chicago.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT LEAVENWORTH.

A delegation of citizens of Leavenworth and Atchison, Kansas, were in the city yesterday, in conference with the Directors of the Chicago and Southern railway in relation to the early completion of the bridge over the Missouri river at Leavenworth, and also the building of the Atchison Branch of the Southwestern road from Plattsburg, Missouri, to Atchison, Kansas. The bridge at Leavenworth will be completed this fall, and work on the Atchison Branch will soon begin. The main line of the Southwestern road is now complete, except twenty miles in Daviess county, Missouri, which will be finished by September 1st, when the whole line, from Chicago to Leavenworth, via Rock Island, will be opened.

CONSTABLE GIVE COUNCILMEN.

The members of the Common Council of Chicago who have, for several consecutive meetings, by preconcerted absenteeism, defeated action upon the nomination of Commissioners of the House of Correction, sent in by Mayor Mason, are severely condemned by every journal in the city, and it will go hard with them if they ever come before the people for their suffrages.

THE SOUTH.

Sunstroke in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—James Rose, Esq., a magistrate, and a high-toned citizen of this place, died last evening from the effects of sunstroke.

ARKANSAS ITEMS—TEXAS RAILROAD—SEVERAL DEATHS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 22.—News from the Indian country states that the M., K. and Texas railway is completed four miles beyond Chouteau Station. The road is expected to Arkansas river, and thirty-five miles south of the river is under contract and being worked.

A Deputy United States Marshal brought into Fort Smith a lot of merchandise seized on the line of the road. Some trouble was experienced in the seizure, but the marshal came off all right.

Two herdors, near Perryville, Choctaw Nation, a few days ago, got into a difficulty and one was killed. The murderer was arrested.

On the third two Cherokee Indians got into a difficulty. Both fired simultaneously and killed each other on the spot.

An Indian was shot dead a few miles from Fort Gibson a few days ago.

Rev. White, the colored Lothario, is still before the Colored Baptist Convention.

CANADA.

Celebrations in Winnepeg.

TORONTO, ONT., July 22.—Advices received from Winnepeg state that the Dominion day was celebrated with all the honors. The 4th of July was also celebrated by the Americans. Governor Archibald delivered an oration to a large audience. Cannon were fired all day.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrants will be soon in condition to come in independently of bonded lines. According to official correspondence published by the United States Consul, Secretary Howe states that the department at Washington has no objections to allowing immigrants with animals and baggage to go through the United States on giving their personal bonds. Immigrants continue to arrive.

ENLISTING CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

MONTREAL, July 22.—An agent of the New York Cuban Association is in Montreal enlisting for an expedition, and has enlisted a number of volunteer officers and about two hundred men. He has formed volunteers of the Red-river expedition. It is said the party will leave New York as soon as the steamer Virgin arrives from Trinidad.

Race of Rival Boat Clubs.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The two rival boat clubs of the Saginaw, Wahwahsums and Neptunes, the champions of the inland regatta, are reported as having arranged for a match between themselves, over the same course, at Oconomowoc, for a stake of $5,000. The time is not settled.

NEW ALBANY.

Only one marriage license was issued last week.

The recorded transfers of real estate were week aggregated $19,000.

The Morning Star discharged forty-six hogsheads of tobacco at this place yesterday.

The receipts of new wheat are light; buyers are offering $1 10 per bushel.

Mr. Byron Ward will commence operations on his new flouring-mill in about two weeks.

E. W. Blunk's new livery and sale stable will be ready for occupancy next week.

The quarterly meeting of the Third Presbyterian Churches this morning.

Judge W. Q. Gresham, of the United States Court, is at the city.

Col. W. W. Tuley returned yesterday from an extensive trip to Wisconsin.

Geo. S. Hinman, Deputy Sheriff, was suffering yesterday from a severe attack of cholera morbus.

There will be the usual service at the Johnstreet and Centenary M. E. Churches to-day at 10½ A. M.

Preaching at the Bank-street Baptist Church by Rev. Mr. Thomas P. Campbell, at 10½ o'clock to-day.

The range of the thermometer yesterday was as follows: 7 o'clock A. M., 62 deg.; 2 P. M., 81 deg.; 6 P. M., 74 deg.

John Kinberry was lodged in the station-house last evening on a charge of drunk and disorderly.

The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock yesterday was caused by the burning out of a flue in the residence of John Smith, corner of Upper Fourth and Sycamore streets.

Dr. Le Favour was in receipt of a dispatch yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, informing him of the dangerous illness of his father. He left on the train immediately to attend his bedside.

The Spaulding Circus was crowded yesterday afternoon and night. The performances were highly spoken of. They will give an exhibition at Jeffersonville on Monday.

Mr. Wesley Parker, formerly a resident of this city, but now living at Jefferson City, Missouri, is in the city on a visit to his relatives and friends.

Mr. John B. Hatfield, who met with severe injuries by being thrown out of a wagon near Georgetown, last Monday, is reported improving slowly.

Mike Bush, engineer on the New Albany and Chicago railway, was severely engaged in the court to-morrow morning for violation of the ordinance regulating the speed of trains passing through the city.

Religious services will be held at the Mission Church in the new building on State street, in Ward Six, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Charles Hutchinson and Rev. H. B. Taylor.

Andrew Gibson, sentenced at the late term of the Criminal Court to two years' confinement in the Kentucky prison, was taken to that place at Jeffersonville, by Sheriff George W. Jones, yesterday.

Rev. H. Reberrel was elected by the Quarterly Conference of John-street church, Friday night, as delegate to the Electoral Conference, which will meet in Indianapolis on the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Messrs. Abbot, Wayman, Tomlinson and Featherstone, of the Ohio and Mississippi company, are deserving of mention for their courtesies and accommodations to the traveling public.

There will be preaching at the United Brethren Church, corner of Spring and Lower Ninth streets, at 10½ A. M. to-day by Rev. J. M. Moore, of the M. E. Church South. All are cordially invited.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday the motion for a new trial in the case of Bello vs. Gordon, et al., was overruled by Judge Jewett. The defendant filed his bond appealing the case to the Supreme Court. Court adjourned over to the next term.

The Floyd county Sunday-school Association will meet at Centenary Church at 7½ o'clock this evening. The different churches will dispense with the evening services and their congregations be in attendance at the meeting. Several addresses will be delivered.

Rev. S. Bowers will preach at Wesley Chapel this morning on the "Text and Crucifixion of Christ." Baptism will be administered previous to the sermon. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at 8 P. M. All Christians are invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Mr. James McKinney, who had both legs cut off by the cars on the Louisville and New Albany road last Sunday, still lingers, although at times suffering intensely. He is a native of Scotland and Centenary M. E. Churches to-day at 10½ A. M. has survived so long his terrible sufferings.

Stephen Hancock paid $11 15 in Justice A. W. Monroe's Court yesterday evening for assault and battery on Michael Radford. Isaac Ralston and Charles Cornehill paid $1 05 each for the fun of beating each other. They thought the price rather high as they "lowed" it would be only $5 00.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Lucy Allen to Thomas Cummings, 21½ by 120 feet of lot, 4 Green street, Tuley's plat, $800; same to John White, 21½ by 120 feet, fronting on Green street, $600; Block King to Jacob Hangary, lots 6 and 7, of 34 Whitney's plat, $6,300.

Thomas Whelan, J. McCarthy, Cannelton; G. H. Signor, Jackson, Mich.; Samuel Lockwood, Mansfield, Kansas; J. H. Sprinks, New York; Engineer Circus Company, twenty-seven persons; P. T. Madison, Indianapolis; J. W. Wolfe, W. W. Kinney, George K. Kintner, James E. Wright, C. M. Miller, E. J. McBride, M. B. Clarke, A. J. Pike, P. D. Hunt, forty-one Circus people, Cincinnati, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday: Henry Shaaf, two cases of violation of Sunday law; one case dismissed and the other taken under advisement. Hon. S. K. Wolfe appeared as counsel for the defense. Wm. Kane, drunk and disorderly, fine and costs $7 Tommie Burke, the incorrigible Burke, was before the Mayor on the same old charge of d. and d. Tom had broken his promises of reformation so often, that the Mayor was inexorable and sent him to the rock-pile.

HOFFMAN.

His Action in Regard to the Riot Vindicated—His Alleged Connection With Kelso's Order Disproved.

Letter From One of His Staff.

UTICA, July 22.—General McQuade, of Governor Hoffman's staff, writes a letter to the Utica Observer relative to the charge made by the New York Tribune. He says unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman did learn through him, on Monday, July 10th, that Mayor Hall intended to suppress the Orange procession.

The only grain of truth, says the General, in the report of falsehood, is the fact that Gov. Hoffman was in New York on Monday for a short time. I accompanied the Governor from Newport. As we left Jersey City by the steamer Providence on Monday morning, the 10th inst. The Governor had an engagement in Albany which he wished to fulfil, and to this end was desirous of taking the 8 A. M. train on the Hudson River railroad. He telegraphed to Albany for a carriage to be in readiness to convey him to the railroad station as soon as the boat arrived at New York. The carriage was in waiting and we proceeded, intending to reach the 8 o'clock train if possible. As it was questionable whether the train could be reached in time, the Governor decided to breakfast in New York, and take the fast train at 10 o'clock for Albany.

We went to the Clarendon Hotel where the Governor remained, and I was driven to the Gilsey House, directing the coachman to return at ten o'clock to take the Governor to the railroad. I did not see the Governor again until after his return from Albany the next night. While conversing, on our way to the Clarendon, the proposed Orange procession was discussed.

Whatever people may say now, after the affair is over, I believe there were few who anticipated any serious riot on the 12th until Monday morning, when the people learned that the Orangemen had by no means a sufficient cause of alarm to induce him to warn his flock not to molest the Orange procession. Even then the public supposed that his admonition to the Orangemen was called to prove effectual in restraining the violence of their people, generally forgetting that rioters had rioted all over the city before that time. I say this because I did not myself appreciate the danger.

I told the Governor that I did not believe a few fanatics would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to molest the procession, and I was confident that there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor requested me to learn what I could about the matter and telegraph him at Albany the same afternoon.

About 11 o'clock I went to the office of Superintendent Kelso. He was closeted with the Commissioners, and I waited. He said that a serious risk was threatened from collision of the Orange procession, so-called, and large companies of the other side who were determined to parade on the same day with the Orangemen. I asked him whether measures had been taken to suppress any disturbance, and he said that preparations to that end were both prepared. He said, however, he was not at liberty to communicate any particulars to me—that Gen. Shaler had charge of the military.

I then called upon General Shaler, who said that a proper military force had been provided to prevent a breach of the peace, and there would not be issued until noon the next day (Tuesday). I told him that I would telegraph the Governor, and left the Adjutant-General's office.

About three o'clock I went to the Mayor's office, which was closed. I made inquiry of various citizens in the vicinity, but none of them seemed to know where the Mayor could be found. I left the building, intending to return to my hotel and communicate to the Governor what I had learned from Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler, when I chanced to meet Commissioner Bowen, a personal acquaintance, Mr. W. H. Davis, who, upon learning I was desirous of seeing the Mayor, said that he was then at the office of the Board of Aldermen. He accompanied me there, and I found the Mayor in consultation with the Aldermen. I was introduced to him by Mr. Davis, and told him that I was a personal friend of the Governor, and had been sent by him to learn what I could about the Orange procession, and to ascertain what measures had been taken to suppress any disturbance. The Mayor replied that he was not at liberty to communicate any particulars or precautions.

MURDERER CONVICTED—THE INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—Herbert F. Nourse, indicted for the murder of Wm. Bell, at Fort Leastwood last December, was tried by the District Court yesterday. The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He will receive his sentence next Friday.

Col. Wharton, Indian agent, is in the city, and reports the Indian tribes more peaceable than for years.

Robeson and the Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 22.—The Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, arrived to-day, and is the guest of President Grant.

Horses are arriving from Saratoga for the approaching August meeting at Monmouth Park course. Colonel Fisk has given a purse of three thousand dollars for a race, four mile heats. Longfellow will probably start in this race.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

DON. M. EASON, late chief clerk of the J., M. & I. R. R., was in the city yesterday.

J. P. Jones, City Engineer, has removed his office to the office of Howard & Read.

Brick are selling in this city at $7 50 per thousand.

Rev. Baum, minister of the German Lutheran Church, is confined to his residence with a bilious fever.

The Jeffersonville road last week received an average of one hundred car-loads of freight daily.

The wife of M. H. Tyler, at Utica, was very low yesterday. Dr. Mercer and Dr. Field held a consultation in reference to the case.

Kessler & Ruckelshaus are heavily engaged in the manufactory of brick for the Government buildings.

Bell & Goodwin reports but one marriage license issued yesterday, and that to Albert O. Griggs and Sarah E. Tatsoun.

Dr. Lee Hall, superintendent of the J., M. & I. R. R., returned from Philadelphia yesterday.

The paving on the square of Wall street, between Maple and Chestnut streets, was nearly completed yesterday.

Betsey Kelly, the crazy negress, was released from jail yesterday, as the Commissioners can not get her admittance to the State Insane Asylum for the present.

John Geartley, the boy who stabbed Ed Berry at Taylor's lash-stand last May, yesterday came into court and plead guilty before Judge Matthews, who fined the defendant $9 70, for disorderly conduct.

The ordinance forbidding the watering of stock at the public pumps, and the taking of water from the pumps for business purposes, went into effect yesterday, and several offenders were nabbed by the police.

The Ohio Falls Car Works yesterday shipped 25 freight cars and 2 cars for the Ohio and Mississippi railway, 10 for the Atlantic and Great Western and 7 for the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Central says $100,000 is ready to go, and that the road will commence work in the next two weeks. Surveyors have already been taken on the J., M. & I. R. R., covenanting to keep the road, engines, and rolling stock in good repair during the term of the lease.

The funeral of James Gibbs took place yesterday morning from the residence on Wall street. The funeral services were preached by Rev. N. Field. The remains were accompanied to Chestnut Grove cemetery by the Masonic fraternity, where the deceased brother was interred.

The Ohio Falls Car Works has purchased that strip of land lying between the western fence of the company and Switzler avenue. The fence will be taken down and removed to the avenue, thus inclosing a very large addition to already very extensive grounds of this mammoth concern.

Marshal James Kennedy yesterday arrested Charles Hoffman, a cornfield near the Ohio and Mississippi railway, about two miles from the city. He had stolen a lot of articles from a waggon-yard in Louisville, on Main street, between Brook and Floyd streets. Stewart was lodged in jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky.

Butcher Wm. G. Frank narrowly escaped being killed by a train passing the Ohio and Mississippi railway in his wagon, on Spring street, yesterday afternoon, a little before 6 o'clock. He states that the escape he made was due to the high rate of speed at which the train was traveling. A complaint will probably be laid before Judge Matthews in reference to the case.

The Police Court did a thriving business yesterday. Monroe Frank, for watering a horse out of a pump-dipper, was fined $6 70. Morris Perry, Circus Company, twenty-seven persons; P. T. Madison, Indianapolis; J. W. Wolfe, W. W. Kinney, George K. Kintner, James E. Wright, C. M. Miller, E. J. McBride, M. B. Clarke, A. J. Pike, P. D. Hunt, forty-one Circus people, Cincinnati, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday: Henry Shaaf, two cases of violation of Sunday law; one case dismissed and the other taken under advisement. Hon. S. K. Wolfe appeared as counsel for the defense. Wm. Kane, drunk and disorderly, fine and costs $7 Tommie Burke, the incorrigible Burke, was before the Mayor on the same old charge of d. and d. Tom had broken his promises of reformation so often, that the Mayor was inexorable and sent him to the rock-pile.

BENNETT.

Something About the Founder of the New York Herald.

[From the Jersey City Herald.]

Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, tendered to Mr. Bennett the office of Paris Consul mission. All the Radical papers immediately cried out that Mr. Bennett was just the man for our minister at the Court of Napoleon. He was a highly educated, spoke French fluently, was a man of keen discernments and great intellectual gifts, &c. Mr. Bennett was in favor to accumulate the repeal of the Sunday and temperance laws of the State, by attempting to set up as candidates for the Legislature only such as coincide with them in opinion. A committee was appointed to each ward to agitate for the repeal of the city ordinance, and to circulate petitions to that effect.

NEW ALBANY.

Only one marriage license was issued last week.

The recorded transfers of real estate week aggregated $19,000.

The Morning Star discharged forty-six hogsheads of tobacco at this place yesterday.

The receipts of new wheat are light; buyers are offering $1 10 per bushel.

Mr. E. W. Blunk's new livery and sale stable will be ready for occupancy next week.

The quarterly meeting of the Third Presbyterian Churches this morning.

Judge W. Q. Gresham, of the United States Court, is at the city.

Col. W. W. Tuley returned yesterday from an extensive trip to Wisconsin.

Geo. S. Hinman, Deputy Sheriff, was suffering yesterday from a severe attack of cholera morbus.

There will be the usual service at the Johnstreet and Centenary M. E. Churches to-day at 10½ A. M.

Preaching at the Bank-street Baptist Church by Rev. Mr. Thomas P. Campbell, at 10½ o'clock to-day.

The range of the thermometer yesterday was as follows: 7 o'clock A. M., 62 deg.; 2 P. M., 81 deg.; 6 P. M., 74 deg.

John Kinberry was lodged in the station-house last evening on a charge of drunk and disorderly.

The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock yesterday was caused by the burning out of a flue in the residence of John Smith, corner of Upper Fourth and Sycamore streets.

Dr. Le Favour was in receipt of a dispatch yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, informing him of the dangerous illness of his father. He left on the train immediately to attend his bedside.

The Spaulding Circus was crowded yesterday afternoon and night. The performances were highly spoken of. They will give an exhibition at Jeffersonville on Monday.

Mr. Wesley Parker, formerly a resident of this city, but now living at Jefferson City, Missouri, is in the city on a visit to his relatives and friends.

Mr. John B. Hatfield, who met with severe injuries by being thrown out of a wagon near Georgetown, last Monday, is reported improving slowly.

Mike Bush, engineer on the New Albany and Chicago railway, was severely engaged in the court to-morrow morning for violation of the ordinance regulating the speed of trains passing through the city.

Religious services will be held at the Mission Church in the new building on State street, in Ward Six, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Charles Hutchinson and Rev. H. B. Taylor.

Andrew Gibson, sentenced at the late term of the Criminal Court to two years' confinement in the Kentucky prison, was taken to that place at Jeffersonville, by Sheriff George W. Jones, yesterday.

Rev. H. Reberrel was elected by the Quarterly Conference of John-street church, Friday night, as delegate to the Electo

...IER-JOURNAL
...VILLE.
...MORNING, JULY 23, '71.

...ES OF ADVERTISING.

...Agate to Constitute a Square
...COURIER-JOURNAL.
...ON FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per
...Three Times—$1 per
...for the first week;
...each Insertion
...cents per square
...Square, $10; three months
...Square, $20; two
...Boarding,"
...Societies and
...Lost Goods in
...for less than 50
...City Items"
...25 cents per
...Wants per line,
...Lottery" adver-
...double
...per cent ad-
...for fixed places
...for established busi-
...have running ac-
...Terms of advertise-
...Legal advertisers rendered
...Courier-Journal.
...of eight lines solid
...for each insertion. No advertisement
...Personal Notices,
...at the rates of daily.
...which is used will
...charge be specified by the cor-
...Nothing to Candidates.
...recommending candidates
...to be charged for. Matter of this de-
...is of a purely private and business
...to the interests of individuals
...under the head of news. There
...that does not bring us a quan-
...to fill the whole time of the Cou-
...publications being at once
...are compelled to
...strictly commercial foot-

RELIGIOUS.

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way of presenting ideas of duty joined
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tious, self-sacrificing acts of benevolence
that makes the writings and teachings of
this good man so acceptable. Even those
who may differ with the author upon tech-
nical points of doctrine will heartily sym-
pathize with the spirit that pervades this
book. The volume bears the title of Pa-
pers for Home Reading, and is published
in a very neat and attractive style, together
with a portrait of the author, by DODD &
MEAD, of New York. DAVIDSON BROS. &
Co. have it for sale.

Lottery Morals and Moral Lotteries.

How is it, we have been asked, that on
some of the principal business streets, and
all through the business portion of the
city, we see lottery offices flaunting their
signs and exhibiting and offering their tick-
ets for sale, while at the same time we read
in the Revised Statutes as the supreme law
of the land that "*whoever shall set up, draw, manage or otherwise promote any lottery for money or other thing*, or dispose of or pro-
mote the disposing of any money or thing
of value by way of lottery, or aid in the
doing of either of said *offenses*, shall be
fined from one hundred dollars to ten thou-
sand dollars?" Has the section of the law
just quoted, and where it in subsequent
sections pronounces similar penalties
against writing, printing and vending any
lottery ticket and against permitting any
building to be used as a lottery office, and
against advertising, or even putting up a
sign for a lottery office—have these pro-
visions, or any of them, we are asked, been
repealed? We answer that the law is still
in full force and unrepealed; and the lot-
teries, too, are in full force, and, as they
claim, legally. The question of their le-
gality, however, we do not propose to dis-
cuss now. Be that as it may, the undis-
puted fact remains that lotteries here flour-
ish with impunity; that Kentucky is the
only State within our knowledge defiled
by a "State lottery;" that Kentucky is the
very source, center and front of nine-
tenths of the lottery gambling in the land,
and the only State whose legislation
affords in such recognized publicity as to
render it in any great degree harmful; and
all this, too, in the face of a public statute
as stringent as that above quoted.

This condition of things forcibly illus-
trates the incoherent, blind, inconsistent,
contradictory character of legislation in
Kentucky; how little consideration the ma-
jority of our legislators have had for pub-
lic ends and public policy; how much for
private ends and private jobs that had
money in them; how culpably careless or
how criminally corrupt this majority has
been. As has been stated, the lottery busi-
ness in Kentucky is a crime, with severe
penalties denounced against it, and has
been so since the establishment of the
Commonwealth. This is as it should
be, for of all the forms of gambling
with which the world in general and
this community in particular is cursed, the
lottery is the most tempting, the most de-
moralizing, and the most to be dreaded.
It has peculiar facilities for working evil.
Faro finds no apologists, keno counts no
defenders outside of the bands of harpies
who prey upon the honest and thrifty por-
tions of the community. But the lottery
dares to lift its head and walk erect even
among gentlefolks and honest. It boasts
of its lineage and its public works. It
points to the schools and churches and art-
galleries and bridges and monuments which
it has built. It points out a near relation,
the raffle, recognized, protected and even
patronized by the church herself. It comes
every day asking legislative recognition at
the hands of our General Assembly, and
this, too, it receives, not in the form of a
general statute, for the general statute still
denounces it and provides penalties against
it, but by special license; for no private
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☞ In a recent speech at a banquet at which Gen. GRANT was present, Gen. SHARP said of the President: "He looks with a single eye to the good of his own people." This is a mistake. The im-
mense number of his brothers-in-law and other relatives he has appointed to office, shows very clearly that he looks with both eyes to the good of his own people.

☞ The Commissioner of Patents said, in a recent address, to which the Presi-
dent was a listener, that ULYSSES S. GRANT is the greatest of chieftains and the purest of men. If anything were to be gained by it this same Commissioner of Patents would very cheerfully swear that the mouse is the most fierce and subservient of ani-
mals.

☞ It is said that a lady in Baltimore gave a man a glass of beer and that it poisoned him within an inch of his life. We'll bet half a dollar in gold to a third of a nickel in currency that if that glass of beer were analyzed it would exhibit at least one drop of Cincinnati whisky to the square inch—enough to kill a mule.

☞ An exchange thinks it strange that BOWEN's carpet-bag and scalawag constit-
uency should have so cordially welcomed him back from the gaping jaws of the penitentiary. It is a little strange, sure-
enough, that men whose fathers had no wives should be so fond of a man who has three or four.

☞ A correspondent asks the Chicago Republican, "are you for or against Gen. GRANT's re-election?" and the Republican answers, "we are." This is the first time that journal has ever taken a decided posi-
tion on any political question without first ascertaining the drift of public opinion.

☞ There is a mule in Florida that has been twice shot and three times struck by lightning. It would seem that both gods and men down there are determined to see if it is possible for there to be such a thing as a dead mule.

DICKENS.

Some Entertaining Letters Now First Published.

MUCH OF AMERICA.

The August number of the Atlantic contains another bundle of letters from Charles Dickens to Mr. James T. Fields. There is a good deal that is rollicksome in them. We select from the notes as follows. Here is a touch as to the author novelist:

"Wilkie Collins begs me to report that he declines pale horse and all other horse exer-
cise—and all exercise, except eating, drinking, smoking and sleeping—in the dog-days."

And here is Macready:

"I expect Macready at Gad's Hill on Satur-
day. You know that his second wife (an ex-
cellent one) presented him lately with a little boy? I was staying with him for a day or two, last winter, and, seizing an umbrella when he had the audacity to tell me he was growing old, made at him with Macduff's defiance; upon which he fell into the old tierce guard with the desperation of thirty years ago."

And here is Macready dead:

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COURIER-JOURNAL

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, '71.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's son is a university professor in Heidelberg, and one of the most prolific writers in the magazines in his country.

Henry Crabb Robinson's "Diary" will shortly be published in Dresden, in a German version, from the pen of Herr K. Eitner, under the title of "Recollections of Germany from 1804 to 1864."

The Cambridge University (England) examination for women began July 3d. There were 138 candidates. This is the last of the three years' trial instituted by the Senate; but, in consideration of the success of the examinations, it has been made permanent.

The Emperor of all the Russias has intimated to the University of Helsingfors, through the Senate of Finland, his willingness to permit women to attend the medical lectures at that university, in furtherance of the expressed wishes of His Majesty's Finnish subjects.

The British Medical Journal states that a person named Rauter puffs and sells in Vienna a "lemonade for strengthening the nerves" that is composed of 15 parts of phosphoric acid, 15 of glycerine, and 70 of water. No sensible person will buy it, for experience shows that a bad memory is the most constant thing in life.

In the museum at Cassel, Germany, is a library made from five hundred European trees. The back of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides of the perfect wood, the top of young wood and the bottom of old wood. When opened, the book is found to be a box, containing the flower, seed, fruit and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax.

Mark Twain says that, after writing his lecture on the rights of children, and still another one, he has thrown both aside and built a third, entitled "Some Remarks on Reading Character. I have Met." This, he says, covers his whole acquaintance—kings, humorists, lunatics, idiots, and all—and this alone he proposes to talk to his lyceum audiences next winter.

The London School Board, after an interesting debate, voted, on the 5th inst., by 21 to 13, not to include "Latin, or a single modern language," as a discretionary subject for the higher elementary schools. Mrs. Anderson and all he more liberal members opposed it, on the ground that to attempt more than can be really effected is one of the worst kinds of blunders, and that to include Latin in the list of subjects needful for primary education would be pedantic and ridiculous.

A medal has been given by the Royal Geographical Society to Dr. Keith Johnston, in acknowledgment of the services of the devotion of more than forty years of an unusually active life to purely geographical purposes. He has done more for popularizing geography than almost any other living author. The publication of his "Physical Atlas" in 1847 gave an unexampled impetus to the study of Physical Geography in the minds of his publications since then, of great utility and importance, have been very numerous.

The Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain offers various prizes for collections of economic entomology. The first prize is ten pounds the best collection of British insects injurious to any one plant, the choice of plant to be left to the competitor. The insects to be shown as much as possible in their various stages of development—eggs, larvae, chrysales and perfect insects. In judging a preference will be given to those collections which most successfully illustrate the life-history of the insect, and exhibit the mischief done.

During the last siege of Paris many learned Frenchmen expressed their regret through the firing of private houses. M. Bertrand lost the manuscript of the third volume of his great treatise "On the Differential and Integral Calculus." The amount of labor required for rewriting it a second time is immense. M. Bertrand has calculated many formulæ from new methods of his own invention. Many instances of similar misfortunes could be given, but altogether it is astonishing how small the amount of the chief done was ever even larger. During the whole of the rebellion, the Academy, with only one exception, held its meetings regularly. No fact more honorable to the profession can be written in the eventful history of the learned society.

Baron Liebig at a late meeting of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Science said: "I went forty-eight years ago to Paris to study chemis try, a fortunate circumstance drew upon me the attention of Alexander Von Humboldt, and a single word of recommendation from him caused M. Gay-Lussac, one of the greatest chemists of his time, to make me a young man of twenty, my request to continue and finish, with his co-operation, an analysis which I had commenced. He introduced me as a pupil into his laboratory; my career was fixed after that. Ever since I forgot the kindness with which Arago and Thenard received the German student. And how many compatriots could I not name, who, like myself, gratefully remember the efficacious assistance afforded to them by French men of science in finishing their studies. An ardent sympathy for all that is noble and grand, as well as a disinterested hospitality, form some of the most noble traits of the French character."

The election of Professor Noah Porter to the Presidency of Yale College is an event of no inconsiderable significance to the cause of liberal education in the United States. He is an able man and a ripe scholar, sixty years of age this summer, the author of three or four scholastic works of a high class, and has been connected with the college since 1846 as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. His election is understood to be satisfactory to nearly the majority of his associates in the institution, but cannot be wholly so to that portion of the alumni which has come to be known as Young Yale, nor to that great body of citizens who sympathize with what is doing at Cornell, Harvard and Ann Arbor. He is a profound and not illiberal thinker, but has not much in common as an educator with Presidents White and Eliot and Chancellor Howard Crosby. He has not yet ceased to be classed with President Stearns of Amherst, President Hopkins of Williams, and the late President Harris of Bowdoin. His latest important work, "The American Collegeand the Education of Men," is his publication of the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale Divinity School, and his public addresses have been more for popularizing the study of Greek than for any other purpose. He has also published a text-book on Intellectual Philosophy, which he rides into every class-room in the college every term in the year, and which, after having been "revised" four times since 1868, is now in its twenty-fourth edition. Its author is a profound and learned man, but has not much in common as an educator with Presidents White and Eliot and Chancellor Howard Crosby. He has not yet ceased to be classed with President Stearns of Amherst, President Hopkins of Williams, and the late President Harris of Bowdoin. His latest important work, "The American College and the Education of Men," is his publication of the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale Divinity School, and his public addresses have been more for popularizing the study of Greek than for any other purpose. He has also published a text-book on Intellectual Philosophy, which he rides into every class-room in the college every term in the year, and which, after having been "revised" four times since 1868, is now in its twenty-fourth edition. Its author is a profound and not illiberal thinker

A CYPRIAN'S VICTIM.

Preliminary Trial of the Old Deposit Murderers.

Myers Discharged, and Randolph Committed Without Bail.

The Murdered Man's Statement.

The examining trial of Gabe Randolph and Ben C. Myers, charged with the killing of Amos Ivey, near Old Deposit Station, on the afternoon of Sunday, July 2d, was held before Judge Price yesterday morning. The evidence was of a character exhibiting a degree of cold-blooded barbarity such as is rarely witnessed. A brief recapitulation of the circumstances of the case will be of interest.

A REVIEW OF THE CASE.

Ivey had been living for some months of the present year with a girl named Jane Matthews, from all appearances in a questionable connection. The girl afterwards left him and went to live with young Ben Myers, who had in his employ as a laborer one Gabe Randolph. Ivey seemed to have taken much to heart the desertion of the girl Matthews, and on the Saturday night previous to the shooting went over to Myers' place to see her. She came out to him at the gate, and, it was charged by the prosecution, the two men, Myers and Randolph, subsequently drove Ivey away with threats and violence. That night his house was attacked and himself beaten, it has not been shown by whom. The next Sunday afternoon he returned to the Myers place, and received from the hands of Gabe Randolph, whom he had never seen before, as charged, the wound that afterwards resulted in his death. After he was shot he was allowed to lie where he had fallen for thirty minutes, none of the four persons within the house coming to his assistance or inquiring into his condition. On this barbarity Judge Price seems to have been influenced much in fully committing the man Randolph for the murder of Amos Ivey, to be tried for his life for the same before a jury of his peers.

Ivey was finally brought into the house, where he was kept until the following Tuesday, when he was removed to the St. Joseph Infirmary, in this city. He lingered here in a almost continuous comatose condition until yesterday a week ago, when he died. Before his death he became a member of the Catholic Church, made his confession to a priest, and received the last offices of the Church. On Saturday before he died he was pronounced by Dr. C. B. Blackburn, the physician in attendance, beyond the possibility of recovery, and advised to make all his preparations for death. Coroner Weber was called to whom he made a clear and explicit death-bed deposition, which was reduced by that gentleman to writing and subscribed to by Ivey. The following is

THE DYING MAN'S STATEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, July 13, 1871.

The statement of Amos Ivey to C. J. Weber, in the St. Joseph Infirmary:

"Have you any hope of recovery?"

"I have none. I am going to die, and I am prepared to meet my God."

"Who shot you?"

"Gabe Randolph."

"Did you, at any time, threaten Gabe Randolph?"

"I never did. I never spoke to him in my life."

"Where were you when you were shot?"

"I went to Myers' place on the 2d or 1st of July, a week ago last Sunday. I was met by one of the Myers boys, who shook me by the hand. I asked him whether he was Ben or John. He told me he was Ben, and invited me into the house. I told him that I did not like to come, and that I came to see Jane. I sat on the fence; the woman came and stood by my side, when the two men stepped out of the house, using these words to me: 'God damn you, you have been here a time or two before.' I replied: 'God Almighty knows who it was that entered me;' he said that was a damned lie. He told him that one Dutch Charley had said something about me in Ivey's cabin that summer. This attack, he said, was the night before last night, between midnight and day. I have known Ben Myers since the 19th of March last. I have heard any man say that Ivey was a fighting man. There were two fences between the calf-lot where Ivey was lying when I found him, and where Ivey was. There was a gate leading from the calf-lot into the road. There was a gate leading from that to the yard around the house. Neither of them were opened. I have known Ben Myers for the last ten years; have never known anything against him.

"Do you know which of the two threw atyou?"

"I cannot say; they were together when the rock and barrow tooth were thrown. They both. Ben Myers and Gabe Randolph, went to the house, when Randolph shot me. They came to where I was lying after I had been shot."

"You are certain that you did not threaten Randolph?"

"I did not threaten him."

"Did you at any time draw your pistol or shoot?"

"I did not."

"You have told me all you know?"

"I have told you just how it happened and nothing but the truth. AMOS X IVEY.

Attest: C. J. WEBER.

A day or two after the shooting of Ivey by Randolph a sort of quasi-examination was held before some magistrates in the neighborhood, in which the testimony of the parties immediately concerned in the affair was admitted, but that of Ivey himself either not taken or not sought for. In this examination none of the parties, peculiarly enough, were committed for further trial, and a few days since Officer Slater and several other members of the police force of this city, went out to the scene of the affair, rearrested Randolph and Myers, and brought them to this city for trial. After his arrest Randolph is reported to have stated that had he been within reach of his weapons the officers would not have gotten him so easily. He is said to have been well known as a desperate character of the city as a dangerous man, and is reported to have a brother serving out his time in the Jeffersonville penitentiary for some grave crime. The trial was held yesterday morning, and that Randolph finally committed for the murder of Amos Ivey, and young Myers discharged. Maj. Frank Hagan appeared for the Commonwealth, Mr. Seelye Harney for Ben Myers, and Maj. W. B. Kinney for Myers. The case for the Commonwealth opened with the testimony of

PLEASANT KOFFMAN,

the former employer of the murdered man. His evidence was given as follows:

I live some eight miles out on the Seventh-street road. I know Amos Ivey, who worked on my place. He chopped cord-wood for me. He rented a cabin of me, in which he lived with his wife and child. He left my place for a time that she was his wife, but learned differently afterward. Ivey, I think, was a single man. As far as I know, he moved to my place about three weeks ago to-morrow; I saw him that evening after he was shot. Ben Myers came to me that evening and told me Ivey had been shot at his house; he said Ivey was dangerously wounded, and asked me to come over and see him. I found him lying under a thorn-bush, between 5 and 7 o'clock, in a calf-yard, about 150 yards from Myers' house. He was shot along the right side, all the ribs being broken below the hips to the top of his head with what I should take to be double B gun-shot—a size just smaller than goose-shot, also buckshot. Specimens of the shot found in Ivey's body were handed him. I think there were about 30 in size. He was cold and entirely paralyzed. I did not remove him myself, but brought him to town the next Tuesday; got him in Myers' house. I agreed to pay ten dollars for his keeping in St. Joseph's Infirmary, and left him there. After seeing him on the evening of Sunday, July 2d, I left him still lying in the calf-lot.

Cross-examined—I live about a mile from Ben Myers' place. I saw Ivey after he took sick on the day of the shooting. He came to me and borrowed a shot-gun. He did not state for what use which was loaded; he stated that a party of Deposit men had come to his house the night before, and had attacked him with rocks, and he wanted to defend himself. I asked him if he knew who they were, and he replied: 'God Almighty knows who it was that entered me;' he said that one Dutch Charley had told him that one Dutch Charley had said something about me in Ivey's cabin that summer. This attack, he said, was the night before last night, between midnight and day. I have known Ben Myers since he was a boy. He having worked at times for me. He was a hard-working inoffensive young man. I never heard of his being engaged in a quarrel. The next witness introduced by the defense was one of the parties implicated in the shooting. The following is the

TESTIMONY OF BEN C. MYERS.

I was present on the Sunday night mentioned; had been out all day hunting some lost cattle, and when I got back went to the stable with Jo. Walsh to put up our horses. When we got inside some one jumped up from an empty stall, and said to Jo, 'You d—d d—d son of b—h, stop!' Jo said, 'Wait till I get my saddle and bridle off,' and then sneaked off, and went to the house. I walked up to the stall, he was Amos Ivey, and he said the same thing to me he said to Jo. He then said he didn't want any difficulty with me; it was the d—d son of b—h lying on the porch that he wanted. He followed me outside to the gate of the yard that leads to the house. He had a pistol cocked in his hand, which he pointed at the house. I then walked away, and he put the pistol up and fired toward the house. I met Jo. Walsh coming out of the room at the foot of the porch by the kitchen door. I looked back at Ivey and saw him putting the pistol up stairs. Gabe Randolph was up stairs and Ivey fired in that direction. I met Gabe with the gun in his hand, and he then blazed loose at Ivey. I went in and stayed about ten minutes with Jane. After a while she went down to Ivey, and hallooed to us to come. I found him under a thorn-bush. He had a pistol in his hand cocked. Gabe went and snatched the pistol away and gave it to Jane. Gabe did not then try to shoot Ivey.

Cross-examined—When I came home Ivey was laid in one of the calf-lots. He was not loaded. Gabe Randolph was then lying up stairs on his bed. I didn't see him get up. I supposed he was. After he halted me, I asked him if I had not always treated him right; he said yes, I then walked off, followed by Ivey. I left him at the gate with his pistol cocked. When I got to the porch I found Jane there, in coming to about I ran up stairs to where Gabe was, saw him come out on the porch; Gabe ran back after Ivey shot to get his gun, and then blazed away at Ivey. Randolph stood, when he shot Ivey, on the porch up stairs. He shot but one barrel. Ivey yelled out something when he was halting me to the calf yard, where he fell. Don't know how long it was between the two shots; I ran up sixteen steps and met Gabe coming out with the gun. All this time Ivey was cussin and swarin outside. Gabe brought the gun down stairs after Ivey was shot, and put it down in the kitchen. Jane Matthews told him to find he did it. I was not in the house; he stopped Ivey on Saturday night. I don't know who it was that did it. I didn't hear Gabe cock through a field. I never had a cross word before with Ivey. I never saw him but twice before. Randolph did not make the slightest attempt to shoot Ivey the second time.

JO. WEASEL,

who was next called, told the same story substantially as Ben Myers. On the cross-examination he said:

I ran up stairs after leaving Ivey in the stable and found Randolph in bed. I have been at Myers' house about a month. I didn't know Ivey. I was not with the Saturday night party who stoned Ivey's house. I didn't see a barrow tooth or a stone thrown at him the night he was at Myers' house. The question: "Did you not tell Mr. Walker Ivey had not fired his pistol?" I did not tell Mr. Walker Ivey had not fired his pistol. To the question: "Did you not tell Mr. Walker and Mr. Wood that Ivey did not fire his pistol until Randolph had fired?" I replied: "I don't know whether I told Mr. Walker that, but if I did it was not the truth." I saw the pistol in the pistol fired. Ivey muttered something when I saw him under the bush, but he couldn't be understood.

MRS. HARTLEDGE.

I saw Ivey on Saturday evening before the Fourth; he had a stick in his hand big enough to kill a man. He told me he would kill Randolph if it was the last act of his life.

Cross-examined—I live close by Myers' house and don't know where Ivey was going, but he went towards Myers' house. I have known Ivey for some time.

Young Schlemmerhorn testified: I saw Amos Ivey Sunday before the Fourth; had a conversation with him about 9 o'clock that day. He said he would kill some man before night or have some man kill him. I don't know who he was drinking or not. Then Ivey left and went toward the house. He had a pistol with him, which he showed me.

Cross-examined—I live about one mile from Myers' house; have known Ivey for some time. I said, What are you going to do with that pistol? He had no cocked. He had the pistol behind him. I told him he had better put it up, and he said it was none of my business.

THE CASE CLOSED.

Here the defense rested their case, and, on motion of Maj. Kinney, the prosecuting attorney not objecting, Myers was discharged, there being no evidence implicating him in the killing. Mr. Harney, on the part of Randolph, moved for his discharge, on the ground that he had acted in self-defense, as proven by the evidence of his witnesses. The dying declaration, he believed, could be reconciled with the evidence, on the ground that in the multiplicity of events crowding on his mind at the moment, Ivey may have become confused in his statement and mixed up the occurrences of Saturday with those of Sunday night.

Maj. Hagan moved that Randolph be committed for murder. The evidence of the witnesses for the defense was too extravagant for belief; it was preposterous to suppose Ivey should have concealed himself in the stable and on the plea of drive of two men against whom he said, as appeared by their own evidence, he had no grudge; nor was it probable that at that time of the day Randolph, a working man, would be lying asleep on the bed upon the floor. There was no one from the house who left that night to make an attack upon Ivey. They were all in bed at 10 o'clock.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

To the question from Mr. Hagan, "Did you not tell Mr. Walker that you stayed up until 12 o'clock that night, and then retired?" "Are you going to Ivey's house?" The witness replied that she had not; she had heard nothing whatever said about it. No one went away for a full half hour after he was shot. I did not hear him groan until I got up and left the house. Mr. Koffman that I tried to persuade the young men not to go to Ivey's house on that Saturday night.

Mr. Koffman recalled—Jane Mathews did tell me that she had tried to persuade Myers and Randolph from going to Ivey's house on Saturday night, July 1st.

Cross-examined—She told me on Sunday evening that she had overheard Myers and Randolph the young men not to go to Ivey's house to kill him.

Examination witness resumed. Cross-examined—I did not tell Mr. Koffman that I sat up for that purpose, or for any other purpose. No one left the house that night. On that evening, after Ivey was shot, Randolph came to the house, threw at him. Ben Myers told him to go way. Ivey said he hadn't done what he came for. Myers told him to throw at Ivey.

By the possecution: No one asked me to look at the pistol. I did not see the scabbard. Randolph and Myers turned him over, and took the pistol and gave it to me. No injury, whatever, was done to Ivey at the time.

By the defense: Randolph asked me if I knew the pistol; I said yes; I had seen the pistol when I lived with Ivey; he had borrowed it from Koffman.

The witness was here allowed to leave the stand and the physician in attendance upon Ivey was called. The following is the

EVIDENCE OF DR. C. B. BLACKBURN.

I attended Ivey at the St. Joseph Infirmary from the 8th to the 13th of July. He died about twelve o'clock last Saturday night. His death was caused by two gun-shot wounds, penetrating ranging from below the hip to the crown of his head. The shot that killed him entered under the right arm, entering the right side of the lung. There were no shots immediately under the right arm. He did not apparently have his arm raised; it was, however, not in its natural position; it might have been swung backwards or forwards.

CORONER WEBER'S TESTIMONY.

I saw Ivey on the 13th and he died on the 15th of July. I had a conversation with him on the 13th. He said he knew he was going to die; he had seen a priest, and was prepared for death; that he had no hope whatever of recovery. I took the dying man's statement was produced as above, which Mr. Weber corroborated in every particular as given to him by Ivey. He stated to me that Randolph was in the upper window when he fired at him; Myers was still below them; the first start of the difficulty until he was shot. He further stated that Myers and Randolph were together when the missiles were thrown.

By the defense—I reduced Ivey's statement to writing in Ivey's presence and about in his very words. He said that they said to him when they came out, "God damn you, you are the man we won't run."

Dr. Blackburn recalled—Ivey had a wound on his leg as if from the blow of some missile.

The prosecution here rested its case and the defense introduced several witnesses. The first presented was the testimony of Warren Mitchell. He said: I have known Ben Myers since he was a boy. he having worked at times for me. He was a hard-working inoffensive young man. I never heard of his being engaged in a quarrel.

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